# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING. C.M.G., C.B.E.

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### **OPINION 557**

Designation under the Plenary Powers of a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the nominal genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Professor Enrico Tortonese (Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy) (16th December 1954)

### **OPINION 557**

# DESIGNATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR THE NOMINAL GENUS "CALYCOCERAS" HYATT, 1900 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

RULING:—(1) Under the Plenary Powers (a) all selections of type species for the nominal genus Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and (b) the nominal species Ammonites navicularis Mantell, 1822, is hereby designated as the type species of the foregoing genus.

- (2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers severally specified below:—
  - (a) Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (gender: neuter) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers in (1)(b) above: Ammonites navicularis Mantell, 1822) (Name No. 1352);
  - (b) Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903 (gender: neuter) (type species, by original designation: Ammonites mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814) (Name No. 1353);
  - (c) Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 (gender: neuter) (type species, by original designation: Ammonites pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896) (Name No. 1354).
- (3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers severally specified below:—
  - (a) navicularis Mantell, 1822, as published in the combination Ammonites navicularis (specific name of type species of Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900) (Name No. 1633);
  - (b) mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination Ammonites mantelli (specific name of type species of Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903) (Name No. 1634);
  - (c) pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896, as published in the combination Ammonites pentagonus (specific name of type species of Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923) (Name No. 1635);
  - (d) subgentoni Spath, 1926, as published in the combination Mantelliceras subgentoni (Name No. 1636);
  - (e) cantianus Spath, 1926, as published in the combination Mantelliceras cantianum (Name No. 1637).
- (4) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name No. 1265:—
  - Metacalycoceras Spath, 1926 (a junior objective synonym of Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900).
- (5) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 267:—

MANTELLICERATIDAE Hyatt, 1903 (type genus: Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903)

### I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 9th September 1956, Mr. C. W. Wright (London) submitted the following application containing a request for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the nominal genus Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea):—

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate for the genus "Calycoceras" Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda,
Order Ammonoidea) a type species in
harmony with existing practice

By C. W. WRIGHT

(London)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate for the genus Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage, in order to avoid confusion. The facts of the case are set out in the following paragraphs. At the same time proposals are made for the addition to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology of the following generic names, both of which, as will be seen, are involved in the present case; (a) Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903 (: 113), of which the type species by original designation is Ammonites mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814 (1:119, pl. 55); (b) Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 (: 144), of which the type species by original designation is Ammonites pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896 (: 156, pl. 5, fig. 1).

- 2. Hyatt when setting up (1900: 589) the nominal genus Calycoceras designated as type species "C. (Amm.) naviculare Sharpe sp.". The species navicularis was, however, established by Mantell (1822: 198, pl. 22, fig. 5) and not by Sharpe. The latter (1853–1857: 38, pl. 18, figs. 1–3, 5, 8) assigned to navicularis Mantell several forms, of which he figured two, now ascribed to two species both distinct from navicularis Mantell; they are now known as Calycoceras subgentoni (Spath) (1926: 83) and Mantelliceras cantianum Spath (1926: 82). In view of the terms of Hyatt's designation of a type species for Calycoceras there is doubt which of the three nominal species mentioned should be regarded as type.
- 3. Hyatt did not suggest that any or all of Sharpe's specimens were specifically distinct from that of Mantell, but, as was his habit apparently, used Sharpe's figures as typical of the species in preference to the poor figure of Mantell, referring the nominal species deliberately or in error to Sharpe. Indeed it is clear from later remarks (1903:113) that Hyatt interpreted the species navicularis widely and regarded all of Sharpe's specimens as being conspecific.
- 4. Pervinquière (1907: 280) gave a clear diagnosis of the genus Calycoceras in terms which would include both Ammonites navicularis Mantell and Calycoceras subgentoni (Spath). He did not mention a type species. Boule, Lemoine and Thevenin (1907: 11 (31)) noted in passing that "Acanthoceras naviculare Mantell" had been made the type species of Calycoceras by Hyatt.

- 5. Spath in 1921 (: 315), in the belief that Mantell's figured specimen of Ammonites navicularis was not identifiable, chose as "lectotype" of navicularis the original of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 8 (British Museum specimen no. 36834) (see below). In 1926 Spath (a) (: 82) named the originals of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 2 Mantelliceras cantianum; (b) (: 83) stated that "in its original sense Calycoceras is synonymous with Mantelliceras" (presumably on the assumption that the genus was essentially fixed to Sharpe's interpretation of the species navicularis and that that species was essentially fixed to the taxonomic group represented by the original of Sharpe's plate 18, figs. 1 and 2); (c) named the original of Sharpe's plate 18, fig. 3 subgentoni and assigned it to the genus Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 (: 144); (d) stated that Mantell's Ammonites navicularis might be identical with "Amm. laxicosta Lamarck (including Amm. navicularis d'Orbigny, loc. cit., pl. ciii)"; (e) proposed "the new name Metacalycoceras gen. nov." for the group of navicularis Mantell—laxicosta Lamarck "because it is also impossible to use the generic name Calycoceras for this stock", "type to be the example figured by d'Orbigny".
- 6. Subsequently Spath (1937: 277-279) (a) stated that, contrary to his earlier (e.g. 1921: 315) view, Mantell's type specimen of navicularis was identifiable and gave a new description of the species; (b) stated that Mantell's species was distinct from Ammonites laxicosta Lamarck; (c) stated that "The genus Calycoceras can be considered monotypic, for it was defined in 1903 to apply to a definite form, and if Sharpe's A. navicularis, the genotype, subsequently turned out to comprise two distinct species, clearly the one form envisaged by Hyatt must be selected as the lectotype. Mantelliceras cantianum thus is valid but not the selection of 1921. This does away with the objection that Calycoceras 'cannot now be used' and Metacalycoceras, therefore, becomes a synonym of Calycoceras. It also follows that the original of Sharpe's fig. 3 (and 5?) cannot be referred to Eucalycoceras, being the type of Calycoceras (C. subgentoni). Moreover Mantelliceras is now widely used and the attempt to replace it by Calycoceras, which was created first, would not only have led to great confusion but it would obviously be contrary to Hyatt's definition of Calycoceras".
- 7. Roman (1938: 438) gave as "genotype" of *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell. Wright & Wright (1951: 25) gave the following entry:—

"Genus CALYCOCERAS Hyatt, 1900 (=Metacalycoceras Spath, 1926)
Type species C. naviculare (Mantell)

Hyatt (1900, p. 589) designated as type species 'C. (Amm.) naviculare Sharpe sp.'. This name is of course nomenclatorially irregular, and in fact Sharpe's species has been renamed (see below, C. subgentoni). In accordance with the decision of the 1948 International Congress on Zoology a nominal species once selected as type remains the type. Consequently the type species of this genus is C. naviculare (Mantell) and not C. subgentoni (Spath) (=navicularis Sharpe, non Mantell)".

8. To sum up, Mantell's species navicularis can be interpreted from his figured specimen (refigured by Crick, 1919, pl. 4); there is no such nomenclatorial entity as Ammonites navicularis Sharpe, the term being an error by Hyatt; the two forms figured by Sharpe as Ammonites navicularis Mantell have been renamed and are now commonly referred to as Mantelliceras

cantianum Spath and Calycoceras subgentoni (Spath); Ammonites navicularis Mantell was clearly stated in 1907, 1938 and 1951 to be the type species of Calycoceras Hyatt.

- 9. None of the generic names dealt with in the present application has been taken as the base for a family-group name, the genera concerned being currently placed in the family ACANTHOCERATIDAE Hyatt, 1900.
- 10. In order to remove doubt and avoid confusion (such as that exemplified in paras. 5 and 6) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is invited:—
  - (1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and to designate *Ammonites navicularis* Mantell, 1822, to be the type of the foregoing genus;
  - (2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:—
    - (a) Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (gender: neuter) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers, as proposed in (1) above: Ammonites navicularis Mantell, 1822);
    - (b) Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903 (gender: neuter) (type species by original designation: Ammonites mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814);
    - (c) Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923 (gender: neuter) (type species, by original designation: Ammonites pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896).
  - (3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:—
    - (a) navicularis Mantell, 1822, as published in the combination Ammonites navicularis (specific name of type species of Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900);
    - (b) mantelli Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination Ammonites mantelli (specific name of type species of Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903);
    - (c) pentagonus Jukes-Browne, 1896, as published in the combination Ammonites pentagonus (specific name of type species of Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923);
    - (d) subgentoni Spath, 1926, as published in the combination Mantelliceras subgentoni;
    - (e) cantianus Spath, 1926, as published in the combination Mantelliceras cantianus.

### References

- Boule, M., Lemoine, P. & Thevenin, A., 1907: "Céphalopodes crétacés des environs de Diego-Suarez. Part 2", Ann. Paléont. 2: 1-56, pl. 1-8
- Crick, G. C., 1919: "On Ammonites navicularis Mantell", Proc. Malac. Soc. London 13: 154-160, pl. 4

- Hyatt, A., 1900: Cephalopoda in Zittel-Eastman Textbook of Palaeontology 2nd Ed., 1:502-592, London and New York
- ———, 1903: "Pseudoceratites of the Cretaceous, edited by T. W. Stanton", U.S. geol. Surv. Mon. 44: 1-351, pl. 1-47
- Jukes-Browne, A. J. 1896: in Jukes-Browne & Hill "A Delimitation of the Cenomanian", Quart. J. Geol. Soc. 52: 99-178, pl. 5
- Mantell, G., 1822: Fossils of the South Downs: 1-320, pl. 1-43, London
- Pervinquière, L., 1907 : "Etudes de Paléontologie Tunisienne. I, Céphalopodes des Terrains Secondaires", Carte géol. Tunisie : 1-428, pl. 1-27
- Roman, F., 1938 : Les Ammonites jurassiques et crétacées : 1-554, pl. 1-53, Paris
- Sharpe, D., 1853-1857: Description of the Fossil Remains of Mollusca found in the Chalk of England. Pt. I. Cephalopoda, Palaeont. Soc. London: 1-68, pl. 1-27
- Sowerby, J., 1812–1823: The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain 1–4 (pars): pl. 1–383, London
- Spath, L. F., 1921: On Cretaceous Cephalopoda from Zululand, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 12: 217–321, pl. 19–26
- ———, 1923: "On the Ammonite Horizons of the Gault and Contiguous Deposits", Summ. Progr. Geol. Surv. for 1922: 139–149, London
- ———, 1926: "On new Ammonites from the English Chalk", Geol. Mag. 63: 77-83
- ———, 1937: "The Nomenclature of some Lower Chalk Ammonites", Geol. Mag. 74: 277-281
- Wright, C. W., & Wright, E. V., 1951: A Survey of the Fossil Cephalopoda of the Chalk of Great Britain, Palaeont. Soc. London (1950): 1-40

### II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

- 2. Registration of the present application: Upon the receipt of Mr. Wright's application the question of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating a type species in harmony with accustomed usage for the nominal genus *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.)1161.
- **3. Publication of the present application:** The present application was sent to the printer on 8th March 1957 and was published on 28th June of the same year in Part 7 of Volume 13 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Wright, 1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13: 216–220).

- 4. Issue of Public Notices: Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4:51-56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 28th June 1957 (a) in Part 7 of Volume 13 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature (the Part in which Mr. Wright's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given to four general zoological serial publications and to three palaeontological serials.
- 5. Proposed addition of the name "Metacalycoceras" Spath, 1926, to the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology": On 12th July 1957 Dr. Henning Lemche (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen) raised the question of the status of the generic name Metacalycoceras Spath, 1926, a name which entered into the present case but as regards which no proposal had been submitted. Dr. Lemche proposed that this omission should be made good as follows:—

### An additional proposal for the case of "Calycoceras"

It appears from Wright's application that the generic name *Metacalycoceras* Spath, 1926, is to be taken as a *nomen novum pro Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900. If I am right herein, it would seem relevant to place the name *Metacalycoceras* on the *Official Index* when *Calycoceras* Hyatt is validated with *navicularis* Mantell, 1822, as the type species. If, however, *Metacalycoceras*—against expectation—should be regarded as a separate genus, I think that it ought to be mentioned with type species, etc. in the proposals.

On being consulted by the Office of the Commission, Mr. Wright replied (in litt., 29th July 1957) that the circumstances in which the name Metacalycoceras had been published by Spath had been fully explained in paragraph 5 of his application to the Commission. This name had been introduced as a nom. nov. pro Calycoceras Hyatt. It was objectively invalid and should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

6. An alternative interpretation by Ernst Mayr of the nomenclatorial effect of Hyatt's action when establishing the genus "Calycoceras": On 24th July 1957, Professor Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) addressed a letter to the Office of the Commission in which he put forward a view as to the nomenclatorial effect of the action taken by Hyatt when establishing the nominal genus Calycoceras different from that advanced by Mr. Wright when submitting the present application. This view was communicated to Mr. Wright from whom was received a letter (dated 23rd December 1957) restating and elaborating the view previously advanced. This matter was placed before the Commission by the Secretary in the following paper dated 9th January 1958:—

### Question of the type species of the genus "Calycoceras" Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The present note is concerned with a point on Mr. C. W. Wright's application regarding the generic name Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) which was raised by Professor Ernst Mayr (Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.) during the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period.

- 2. The point in question was set out as follows in a letter from Professor Mayr dated 24th July 1957:—
  - . . . I am very much troubled by this application and am not convinced that it would be "in harmony with existing practice". There is no doubt that naviculare Sharpe is not the same as naviculare Mantell. Hyatt unequivocally designated Sharpe's species as type. Spath in 1921 equally unambiguously further restricted it to one of the components of the previously composite species. I cannot see that there was any confusion in view of several clear statements by Spath until Roman and Wright switched the type species. This has happened so recently that neither under the principle of conservation nor on any other principle one can call this recent shift "existing practice". The identity of Mantell's species navicularis is immaterial in this place. I think that it is very important that the zoological concept which the author of a new taxon has for its type be regarded by subsequent workers. There is no doubt whatsoever as to what Hyatt's concept was and I consider the recent shift as regrettable. It is in part due to the erroneous belief of many authors that a name is the type of a genus and not a zoological object. Nothing could be more in conflict with the basic philosophy of the type method. Wright would have to prove that accepting Hyatt's original designation would be contrary to the best interest of stability and universality of nomenclature. This he has failed to do in his application.
- 3. When considering this matter, I took the view that the objection raised in the letter quoted in the preceding paragraph would be a valid one, if, when establishing the nominal genus Calycoceras, Hyatt had written as follows or had used words having an equivalent meaning:—" I am proposing the genus Calcyoceras for the species which Sharpe (1853–1857) called by the name Ammonites naviculare Mantell, 1822, but which he realised—quite correctly—as not being the species to which Mantell actually applied that name". For in that event under a decision taken by the Copenhagen Congress (1953, Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.: 68–69, Decision 128) the species, whatever it might be, to which Sharpe applied the name Ammonites naviculare Mantell and not the true Ammonites naviculare of Mantell would be the valid type species of the genus Calycoceras Hyatt.
- 4. It was not clear to me, however, from Mr. Wright's application that the above was in fact what Hyatt had done and I therefore asked Mr. Wright to be good enough to offer his comments on the point raised by Professor Mayr.
- 5. In response to the foregoing invitation Mr. Wright (on 23rd December 1957) furnished the following reply:—

As is explained in paragraph 3 of the application, there is absolutely no evidence that Hyatt considered any of the ammonites figured as *navicularis* by Sharpe to be specifically distinct from that figured by Mantell. Hyatt in many cases gave the wrong author for species of ammonites that he quoted in Zittel-Eastman, either from simple error or perhaps because he had made notes of what he had regarded as satisfactory illustrations of certain species and subsequently forgot that they were not the original figuring. In these circumstances it is impossible to regard Hyatt as having "unequivocally designated Sharpe's species as type". It was for this very reason that the application was made, in accordance with the decision of the Paris Congress.

As pointed out in paragraph 4 of the application, Boule, Lemoine and Thevenin in 1907 adopted the interpretation which was followed by Roman in 1938 and myself subsequently. It was not until 1921 that the opposing interpretation was introduced by Spath. Moreover it was quite invalid to designate as "lectotype" of Mantell's species a specimen of a different locality and horizon which was probably never seen by Mantell. Spath's 1926 statement, paragraph 5(b) of the application, that "in its original sense Calycoceras is synonymous with Mantelliceras" has been regarded by most interested authors as introducing unnecessary confusion, especially as Spath himself in 1937 said that to replace Mantelliceras by Calycoceras "would obviously be contrary to Hyatt's definition of Calycoceras". However, Spath's revised views of 1937 still did not avoid confusion, for he was incorrect in saying (cf. paragraph 6(c) of application) that Calycoceras "was defined in 1903 to apply to a definite form", as is explained in paras. 2 and 3 of the application.

It still seems to me therefore that Hyatt's original type designation was doubtful and that confusion exists and should be removed.

- 6. Mr. Wright's reply appears to me to clear the air in this matter sufficiently to enable this case now to be submitted to the Commission for decision.
- 7. Proposed addition of the name "Mantelliceratidae" Hyatt, 1903, to the "Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology": On 23rd December 1957, Mr. Wright informed the Office of the Commission that it was through inadvertence (which he regretted) that in his application he had stated that none of the generic names involved in the present case had been taken as the base for a family-group name. In fact, Hyatt himself, when introducing the nominal genus Mantelliceras, has established both a nominal family and a nominal superfamily based upon it (Hyatt, 1903, Mon. U.S. geol. Surv. 44:105). Mr. Wright added that the family-group name in question was currently, though not universally, in use for a subfamily of the family ACANTHOCERATIDAE. He therefore proposed that the name MANTELLICERATIDAE Hyatt, 1903, should now be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.
- 8. Addition of an Explanatory Note to the Voting Paper prepared in the present case: On 9th January 1958, after completing the Report reproduced in paragraph 6 above, Mr. Hemming prepared the Voting Paper to be issued to the Members of the Commission. To this was added a Note—Note 5—in which particulars were given (a) of the supplementary request for the addition of the name Metacalycoceras Spath, 1926, to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology discussed in paragraph 5 above and (b) of the proposal that the name MANTELLICERATIDAE Hyatt, 1903, should be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology discussed in paragraph 7 above.

## III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

9. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(58)2: On 14th January 1958 a Voting Paper (V.P.(58)2) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the generic name Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900, and associated names, as set out in Points (1) to (3)

in paragraph 10 on pages 218 to 219 of Volume 13 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 10 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Opinion], as supplemented in Note 5 overleaf "[i.e. in the Note so numbered discussed in paragraph 8 above].

- 10. The Prescribed Voting Period: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 14th April 1958.
- 11. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(58)2: At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(58)2 was as follows:—
  - (a) Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty (20) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received):

Lemche; Holthuis; Prantl; Hering; Bonnet; Jaczewski; Dymond; Vokes; Mertens; Bodenheimer; Bradley (J.C.); Hemming; Sylvester-Bradley¹; Cabrera; Hankó; Kühnelt; Riley; Tortonese; Boschma; Key;

- (b) Negative Votes, three (3):
  Mayr; do Amaral; Stoll;
- (c) On Leave of Absence, one (1): Miller;
- (d) Voting Papers not returned: None.
- 12. Declaration of Result of Vote: On 15th April 1958, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(58)2, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 11 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.
- 13. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion": On 24th May 1958, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(58)2.
- 14. Original References for Generic and Specific Names: The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on Official Lists and Official Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:—

Calycoceras Hyatt, 1900, in Zittel-Eastman, Textb. Pal. (ed. 2) 1:589

cantianus, Mantelliceras, Spath, 1926, Geol. Mag. 63:82

Eucalycoceras Spath, 1923, Summ. Progr. geol. Surv. 1922: 144

mantelli, Ammonites, Sowerby (J.), 1814, Min. Conch. 1:119, pl. 55

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Though voting affirmatively on this proposal as a whole, this Commissioner voted negatively on one of its constituent items, namely the addition of the name Metacalycoceras Spath to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology on the ground that, in his view, it was not clear that this name was objectively invalid.

Mantelliceras Hyatt, 1903, Mon. U.S. geol. Surv. 44: 113

Metacalycoceras Spath, 1926, Geol. Mag. 63: 81

navicularis, Ammonites, Mantell, 1822, Fossils South Downs: 198

pentagonus, Ammonites, Jukes-Browne, 1896, Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond. 52: 156, pl. 5, fig. 1

subgentoni, Mantelliceras, 1926, Geol. Mag. 63: 83

- 15. Original Reference for a Family-Group Name: The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:—MANTELLICERATIDAE Hyatt, 1903, Mon. U.S. geol. Surv. 44: 105
- 16. Compliance with Prescribed Procedures: The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present Opinion is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.
- 17. "Opinion" Number: The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Five Hundred and Fifty-Seven (557) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fourth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Eight.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING